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and bar which can rarely be afforded by the general treatise. Professor Kales' book is not without interest and value to the lawyer and law student of every common law jurisdiction; to the Illinois lawyer, it is invaluable.

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. By John S. Wise, of the New York Bar. Edward Thompson Company, Northport, Long Island, N. Y. 1906. pp. vii, 340.

The object of this work, as stated by the author in his preface, is to supply the basis for special lectures on American citizenship in our law schools, and a convenient key for references to the active members of the legal profession. It is a subject which he has had unusual occasion to study, and many of the questions embraced in it he has argued at the bar. The style is clear and energetic, and the discussion is always interesting. Since the war with Spain, the question of citizenship has assumed new phases, and these are embraced in the volume before us. As to the fundamental question of what constitutes citizenship of the United States—a question as to which eminent authorities differ—we are not sure that we can agree with the author's views on all points, though he may be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him. For instance, he seems to hold (pp. 51-52) that citizenship of the United States "by birth" is restricted to persons who are, in the phrase of the XIVth Amendment, "born in the United States." We say "seems," because, while he does not in terms say so, he places in the category of citizens "by naturalization" (pp. 53, 60, 61) the foreign-born children of American fathers. And yet, in referring to the case of Mayor McClellan, who happened first to see the light in Dresden, Saxony, the author declares that "he is as much a citizen of the United States" as if he had been born in New Jersey, of which State his father was at the time a citizen. The author himself is in a similar situation, as he was born at Rio de Janeiro, while his father was American minister there. But, if it be true that they are citizens only by naturalization, they are subject to a disability from which some millions of their natural-born fellow-citizens are exempt, namely, they can never aspire to the Presidency. For our own part, we do not hesitate to admit that we do not think they are subject to any such disability, it being our opinion that the provision of the XIVth Amendment is not exclusive, and that at least a person in the predicament of Mayor McClellan, who was born after the act of 1855, is by force of the statute a natural-born citizen.

The volume includes a chapter on expatriation and alienage, but the discussion of these topics is meager; and the statement that the "doctrine of expatriation" had been "steadily advocated by the American people from the foundation of their government" must be taken with substantial limitations. Section 1999 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, embodying the provisions of the act of 1868, certainly cannot be accepted (p. 263) as the exposition of a consistent American view.

We are not disposed to hold an author, especially where he is also a busy practitioner, responsible for errors in proof, of which we have noticed several without searching for them. In line 7, page 93, the phrase "that it is doubtful" obviously should read "but it is doubtful."